

*Mogul Copper Coins.*—By C. J. RODGERS, *Honorary Numismatist to the Government of India.*

With twelve plates.

[Read July, 1895.]

I have already written three papers on the Copper Coins of Akbar, two in this *Journal* and one in the *Indian Antiquary*. In the Indian Museum are many coins of Akbar and of other Mogul Emperors. There is a vast collection of Mogul Copper Coins in the Lahore Museum. The catalogues of the coins in these two museums are ready and can be studied.

Mr. Stanley Lane Poole in the preface to the British Museum Catalogue of Mogul Coins says, "The rarest of all Mogul Coins are those of copper." This sentence should read, "The rarest of all Mogul Coins, *in the British Museum*, are those of copper." It was a mistake to regard the British Museum Mogul Coins as a representative collection. It had in it forty copper coins only. Now my papers should have given an inkling as to the numbers of Mogul Copper Coins obtainable. My catalogue of the Lahore Museum coins (purchased from me by the Panjab Government) shows how numerous the copper coins of many Mogul Emperors are. The truth is that these copper Mogul coins are so uncouth in shape and the legends on them are so fragmentary, that numismatists have neglected them and collectors have despised them. But of late some kind and sensible correspondents of mine have paid attention to them. I live in the Panjab, and as I get no pay I cannot go about hunting for coins in other provinces. But the Rev. Geo. P. Taylor, D.D., of Ahmadābād, R. F. Malabarwala, Esq., and C. E. Kotwal, Esq., of Bombay, Major Adam Smith of Poonah, and the Rev. J. E. Tracy, M.A., of Kodaikanal, Madura District, have kindly sent up to me some of the results of their research, and the consequence has been that with their aid and with the assistance of the Amritsar bazaar, I have been able to put together the drawings in the accompanying twelve plates. The coins are therein arranged in no special order, but

were drawn as they came into my hands. As some few copper of Jahāngīr in the Lahore Museum seemed rare if not unique, I obtained permission from the curator to draw them. Ten years ago in Simla, I drew two coins of Shāh Jahān that were in General Cunningham's collection. These are 22 and 23 of Plate XIII.

It will be seen that the coins of Aḥmadābād are very fully shown. Nearly all these are the results of Dr. Taylor's research. One coin No. 144 of Pl. XXIII, was obtained by me the day on which I finished that plate. So that it will be seen the plates represent the result of united labour. I heartily thank my fellow workers for their help. Without it I could not possibly have produced this paper.

I will now go through the coins and transcribe, as far as I can, the legends on them.

PLATE XII.

(1) *	اکبر شاہی (چ) و تانکے	Akbar <u>Shāhī</u> Four Tānkē piece	امرداد (الہ) ۵۰ احمد اباد	Amardād month Aḥmadābād 50th
			ضرب	year.
(2)	(۱) اکبر (شاہ) (چو) تانکے	do.	شہر یور (الہ) ۴۹ احمد اباد	<u>Shahrēwar</u> month Aḥmadābād 49th
			ضرب	year.
(3)	شاہ (۸) سلیم (د) و تانکے	<u>Shāh Salīmī</u> Two Tānke piece	(الہ) — — — احمد اباد	.....month Aḥmadābād ...
			ضرب	year.
(4)		do.	اذر الہ	Azr month
	شاہ (۸) سلیم (چ) و تانکے	Four Tānkē piece	۵۰ احمد اباد	Aḥmadābād 50th
			ضرب	year.
(5)	اکبر شاہی (چو) تانکے	Akbar <u>Shāhī</u> Four Tānkē piece	تیر (الہ) ۴۹ احمد اباد	Tīr month Aḥmadābād 49th
			ضرب	year.

\* The weights are given under the coins on the plate. M. = Mr. Malabarwalla : TA. = The Rev. Geo. P. Taylor, D.D. : K. = Mr. Kotwal : A. C. = General Sir Alexander Cunningham : L. M. = Lahore Museum : A. S. B. = Asiatic Society of Bengal ; C. J. R. = Author : TR. = Rev. J. E. Tracy, M.A.

(6)	تذکة اکبر شاہے ضرب احمد اباد (نیم)	(Half) Tanka of Akbar Aḥmadābād	۴۴ھ ابان	44th year Ābān month.
(7)	تذکة اکبر شاہے ضرب احمد اباد	Tanka of Akbar Aḥmadābād	۴۶ھ اردی بہشت	46th year Ardībihisht month
(8)	تذکة اکبر شاہے ضرب احمد اباد چهارم حصہ	$\frac{1}{4}$ Tanka of Akbar Aḥmadābād	۴۵ھ (۱ھ) تیر	45th year. Tīr month.
(9)	————— احمد اباد ہشتم حصہ	( $\frac{1}{8}$ th Tanka of Akbar) Aḥmadābād	————— تیر	— — — — Tīr month.
(10)	اکبر شاہے دو تانکے	Akbar Shāhī Two Tānkē piece	(۱) ردي الہ ۴ احمد اباد	Ardībihisht month Aḥmadābād.
(11)	روا (نے) ۲ سنہ	Rawānē 2nd year of Jahāngīr	احمد اباد س فلو ۱۰۱۶	Aḥmadābād Fulūs 1016 H.
(12)	روا (نے) ۶ — — —	do. 6th year of Jahāngīr	This side was like (11) but year ۱۰۱۹	1019 H.
(13)	روا (نے) — —	do. No year	as on (11) no year Fulūs.	Aḥmadābād

PLATE XIII.

(14)	جہانگیر فلوس سنہ ۸	Jahāngīrī Fulūs, 8th year	آگرہ ضرب ۱۰۲۲ سنہ	Āgra 1022 H.
(15)	ابوالمظفر — — — — فلوس ...	Part of legend on dām of Islām Shāh Sūrī	Part of legend on (14) and part of legend on reverse of Islām Shāh Sūrī.	

(16)	روان ۴ سنه	Rawānē 4th year of Jahāngīr	بيرات ضرب	Bairāt.
(17)	شد روان	It became Rawān (current)	۱۰۲۲ قندهار فلوس	Qandahār Fulūs 1022.
(18)	جهانگیر ۲ عدل	Jahāngīrī, 6th year 'Adl	کابل فلوس	Kābul Fulūs.
(19)	جهانگیر روان ۹	Jahāngīrī Rawān, 9th year	اجمیر ضرب ۱۰۲۴ سنه	Ajmīr 1024 H.
(20)	۴ سنه رایج	4th year Rāj (Current)	۱۰۱۸ سنه ضرب آگره	1018 H. Āgra.
(21)	نیم رایج	Half a Rāj	دهلی ضرب	Dehlī.
(22)	شاه جهان فلوس ۲۹	Shāhjahānī Fulūs, 29th year	سنه ۱۰۶۵ هجری بيرات ضرب	1065 Hijrī Bairāt.
(23)	شاه جهان فلوس	do., no year	۱۶ سنه پتنه ضرب	16th year Patna.
(24)	اورنگ شاهي فلوس	Aurangshāhī Fulūs	ملتان (ضوب) ۱۰۷۳	Multān 1073 H.
(25)	سنه مبارک جلوس	Year Blessed of accession	لاهور ضرب (۱۰)۷۵	Lāhōr (10) 75 H.

## PLATE XIV.

(26)	شاه جهان فلوس	As on (23)	ابان ماه اله احمد اباد ضرب ۱۰۴۲	Abān month Aḥmadābād 1042 H.
(27)	do.	do.	ماه مهو اله احمد اباد ۱۰۴۱	Mihr month Aḥmadābād 1041 H.
(28)	do.	do.	مهو ماه اله (ضرب) ب احمد اباد	Mihr month Aḥmadābād no year.
(29)	شاه جهان فلوس ۶	Shāhjahānī Fulūs, 6th year.	اسفندارمز ضرب احمد اباد	Isfandārmuz Aḥmadābād no year.
(30)	شاه جهان فلوس ۱۰	Shāhjahānī Fulūs, 10th year	احمد اباد (ضرب) ب ۱۰۴۶	Aḥmadābād 1046 H.
(31)	اکبر شاه ۱۲۳۳ فلوس	Akbar Shāh II. 1233 H. Fulūs.	۱۲ جلوس سنه احمد اباد	12th year Aḥmadābād.
(32)	جهانگیر فلوس ۱۵	Jahāngīrī Fulūs, 15th year.	سورت ضرب سنه ۱۰۲۸	Sūrat 1028 H.
(33)	شاه جهان فلوس	Shāhjahānī Fulūs.	سورت ۲۸ سنه ضرب	Sūrat 28th year.
(34)	do.	do.	do., year ۱۶	Sūrat 16th year
(35)	(رفیع الدرجات ت فلوس)	Rafī'u-d-darajāt (Fulūs.)	۱ حد سنه جلوس ضرب	1st year no mint (probably Sūrat.)

(36)	محمد شاه شاه فلوس باد ۱۱۳۲	Fulūs of Muḥam- mad <u>Shāh</u> Bād- <u>shāh</u> , 1132.	سنه جلوس ضرب سورت سنه	year — Sūrat. year —
(37)	جهانگیر	Jahāngīrī .....	اودیپور ضرب	Ūdaipūr.
(38)	شاه جها	<u>Shāh</u> jahānī	اجین ضرب	Ujain.

## PLATE XV.

(39)	۱۰۸۴ سنه شاه جهان اباد ضرب	1084 H. <u>Shāh</u> jahānābād	۱۷ سنه مبارک جلوس	17th year.
(40)	— — ۷۸ rest as on (39)	1078 H. <u>Shāh</u> jahānābād	۱۱ سنه rest as on (37)	11th year.
(41)	عالم گیر (زبب) شاه فلوس ۱۱۰۷ او (ر) نگ	Fulūs of Aurangzēb <u>Shāh</u> 'Ālamgīr 1007 H.	—————	—————
(42)	عالم گیر ۱۱۰۷ نگ — — —	as on (41), but less	—————	—————
(43)	عالم گیر شاه (۸) (فلوس) ۱۱۰۸ او (ر) نگ	as on (41), but year 1108 H.	—————	—————
(44)	—————	—————	ملتان ضرب جلوس مبارک ۴۰	Multān. 40th year.

(45)	سنه نار نول ضرب	Year— Nārnōl	سنه مبارک جلوس	Blessed year— of accession.
(46)	do.	do.	do.	do.
(47)	سنه نندار ضرب	Year —————	do.	do.
(48)	do.	do	do.	do.
(49)	سورت ضرب سنه — —	Sūrat Year—	اورنگ (شاه) ۱۰۸۳ فلوس	Aurangshāhī Fulūs 1083 H.
(50)	حید (ر) اباد سنه ۱۱۰۸	Haidarābād 1108 H.	مبارک جلوس ۴۱	Blessed year 41 of accession.
(51)	۱۱۱۳ ضرب	mint not read 1113 H.	مبارک جلوس ۴۵	Blessed year 45 of accession.
(52)	فلوس ایلچپور	Fulūs of Ēliepūr, 2nd year	باد شاه شاه عالم) ۱۱۲۰	Bādshāh Shāh 'Ālam 1120 H.

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 PLATE XVI.
 

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(53)	عالم گیر مبارک جلوس	The blessed accession of 'Ālamgīr	۳۰ سنه بشولا پور ضرب	30th year Shōlāpūr.
(54)	عالم شاه مبارک جلوس	The blessed accession of Shāh 'Ālam I	۵ سنه شولا پور ضرب	5th year Shōlāpūr.
(55)	do.	do.	do.	do.
(56)	as on (53)		سنه کلببرگه ضرب	year— Gulburga.
	اورنگ زیب (شاه) ۱۰۸۳ فلوس	Fulūs of Aurangzēb (Shāh) 1083	۱۵ سورت ضرب سنه	Sūrat 15th year.

(58)	۱۴ سنه مدبارک جلوس	14th year of the Blessed Accession	سنه سورت ضرب	year Sūrat.
(59)	زیب اورنگ ه شا	Aurangzēb Shāhī	سوورت سنه ۴ ضرب	Sūrat 4th year.
(60)	اورنگ (زیب) ه فلوس شا	Fulūs of Aurangzēb Shāh	سوورت سنه ۱۰ — — —	Sūrat 10th year.
(61)	سکه زد در جهان چو بدر منیر شاه اورنگ زیب عالم گیر ۱۱۰۴	Parts of this couplet only 1104 H.	سا ؟ ضرب جلوس مدبارک سنه	The Blessed Accession year ?
(62)	as on (60)	—————	سنه دارالظفر بیجا پور	Year ? The gate of Victory Bījāpūr.
(63)	محمد شاه باد شاه (۱۱)۳۵	Muḥammad Shāh Bādshāh 1135 H.	فلوس ایلچپور ۴	Fulūs of Ēlicpūr 4th year.
(64)	do., but year ۱۱۶ ?	—————	As on (63), but no year	—————

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 PLATE XVII.
 

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(65)	سنه لکهنو ضرب	Year Lucknow	سنه مدبارک جلوس	Year — The Blessed Accession.
(66)	۷ سنه اکبر آباد ضرب	Year 7 Akbarābād	۷ سنه مدبارک جلوس	7th year of the Blessed Accession.

(69)	Gold as on (61), but of بدر		ضرب جلوس	—————
(70)	لاهور ضرب	Lāhōr	۱۷ ? سنه مبارک جلوس	17th year, &c.
(71)	لاهور ضرب ۱۰۷۴	Lāhōr 1074 H.	۷ سنه مبارک جلوس	7th year, &c.
(72)	سنه لاهور ضرب	Lāhōr	سنه مبارک جلوس	———year, &c.
(73)	لاهور (ضرب)	Lāhōr	سنه مبارک جلوس	do.
(74)	سنه بيرات ضرب	Bairāt	do.	do.
(75)	بيرات ضرب	do.	do.	do.
(76)	احد جلوس ضرب	1st year of Accession	(مبارک) عالمگیر شہ فلوس	A blessed fulūs of 'Ālamgīr Shāh.
(77)	گلہانہ ضرب	Mint ? Gulhāta or Gulhāna ?	as on (73).	—————

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 PLATE XVIII.
 

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(78)	سنه (فرخ سپر)	Farrukhsiyar	جلوس ؟ بددلو	—————
(79)	(فرخ) سپر باد شہ ۲۵ (۱۱)	Farrukhsiyar Bādshāh 1125 H.	س ضرب	—————

(80)	فرخ سیدر	Farrukhsiyar	? ندالو س ب	—————
(81)	فرخ سیدر شاه	Farrukhsiyar .....	? ندالو ۴ سنه ( جلو ) س ضرب	4th year.
(82)	ک سکه مبار	—————	سنه فلوس ایلچپور	Fulūs of Ēlicpūr.
(83)	Quadruped to 1.	—————	ایلچپور ضرب	Ēlicpūr mint.
(84)	تذکة اکبر شاهے	— — part of a Tanka of Akbar	۳۹ الہے ضرب (ب) پیرات	39th year Bairāt.
(85)	عالمگیر (فلوس)	‘Ālamgīr Fulūs	۱۱۱ میلا پور ضرب	year 111— Mailapūr.
(86)	محمد شاهے فلوس ۱۱۵۹	Fulūs of Muḥammad Shāh 1159 H.	۱۱۱ جهان شاه ضرب ۲۹	Shāhjahānābād 29th year.
(87)	محمد شاه ۱۱۳۵	Muḥammad Shāh 1135 H.	(ضرب) ب کابل سنه	Kābul, year—
(88)	محمد شاه باد شاه غازی فلوس ۱۱۳۳	Fulūs of Muḥammad Shāh Bādshāh Ghāzī 1133 H.	ملتان ضرب جلوس مبارک ۳	Multān struck in the 3rd year of the Blessed Accession.
(89)	عالم گیر شاه فلوس باد	Fulūs of ‘Ālamgīr Bādshāh	۱۶ سنه کتک ضرب	16th year, Cuttack.

## PLATE XIX.

(90)	(عا) لمگیر (با) د شہا غا (ز)	'Ālamgīr Bādshāh Ghāzī	۶ سنہ ضرب حافظ آباد	Year 6, Hāfizābād.
(91)	سنہ رک (مبا) جلوس		۱۱۱۸ سنہ عظیم آباد ضرب	Year 1118 H. 'Azīmābād.
(92)	۴۰ سنہ مبارک جلوس	40th year of, &c.	۱۱۰) ۸ سنہ کابل	1108 year H. Kābul.
(93)			۱۰۶۸ سنہ نارنول (ضرب) ب	1068 H. Nārnōl.
(94)			۱۰۷۴ سنہ نارنول ضرب	1074 Nārnōl.
(95)	صاحب قران ثانی	Sāhib-i-Qirān Sānī	بیرات (ضرب) ب سنہ ۱۰۴۸	Bairāt 1048 H.
(96)	شہا جہا (ن)	Shāh Jahān	۱۰۴۱ جلوس ۸	1041 ?
(97)	احمد شہا باد شہا غاز فلوس	Fulūs of Aḥmad Shāh Bādshāh Ghāzī	ملتان ضرب مبارک ۱۰ جلوس	Multān 10th year, &c.
(98)	احمد شہا باد شہا ک (سکہ مبارک)	Aḥmad Shāh Bādshāh	جلوس احد ضرب پشاور	Struck at Peshawar, 1st year of accession.

(99)	عالم گير ۱۱۷۲ ک سکه مبار	Blessed coin of 'Alamgīr II. 1172 H.	لاهوره ب فلوس ضر	Fulūs of Lāhōr, 5th year.
(100)	As on ( ۹۹ ) but no year.		As on ( ۹۹ )	—————
(101)	عالم گير فلوس ۱۱۶۷	Fulūs of 'Alamgīr II. 1168 H.	شاه جهان اباد احد ضرب	<u>Shāhjahānābād</u> , 1st year.
(102)	As on (101) but year. ۱۱۶۹	do., but year 1169 H.	As on (101) but year ۲	do. 2nd year.

## PLATE XX.

(103)	جهانسي ضرب fish	Jhānsī	عالم شاه ۱۲۱۳ هـ فلوس	'Ālamshāhī 1213 H. Fulūs.
(104)	داملا ضرب	Dāmlā	۱۲۱۰ شاه هـ — — —	do. 121—H.
(105)	ناهن ضرب ۳۱	Nāhan 31st year	فلوس شاه عالم	—————
(106)	بابولد (ضرب) ب س	?	————— باد شاه	<u>Shāh 'Ālam</u> Bādshāh
(107)	فرخ نگر (ضرب) ب	Farrukhnagar	عالم شاه ۹۲۱۴	'Ālamshāhī 1214 H.
(108)	اباد حسين (۱۱) ۷۸	Ḥusainābād 1178 H.	شاه عالم فلوس ۷۸ — —	Fulūs of <u>Shāh</u> 'Ālam.
(109)	اکبر اباد ضرب فلوس	Akbarābād Fulūs	شاه عالم ————— باد شاه غاز	Fragments of <u>Shāh 'Ālam</u> Bādshāh <u>Ghāzi</u> .

(110)	اسلام آباد ضرب فلوس ۷۷ (۱۱)	Islāmābād Fulūs 1177 H.	باد شاه غاز	—————
(111)	ضرب (J.) W. H. فلوس ۴۳	Fulūs J. W. H. 43rd year.	۱۲۱۷ باد شاه ک	1217 H Blessed coin of Bādshāh .....
(112)	يون يلد ضرب فلوس ۳۶	? Fulūs 36th year.	شاه عالم ————— ۱۲ باد شا غاز ک	Blessed coin of Shāh 'Ālam Bādshāh Ghāzī.
(113)	نجيب آباد ضرب ۱۱ سنه	Najībābād 11th year.	عالم شا ۱۱۸۳ هـ فلوس	Fulūs of 'Ālam Shāh 1183 H.
(114)	نجيب آباد ضرب ۴۳ سنه	Najībābād. 43rd year.	عالم شا ۱۲۱۹ هـ فلوس	do. year 1216 H.

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 PLATE XXI.
 

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(115)	عالم شا ۱۲۱۴ فلوس	Fulūs of 'Ālam Shāh 1214 H.	سہارنپور ضرب ۴۱ سنه	Sahāranpūr 41st year.
(116)	do.	do.	do., year ۴۲ and fish.	do. 42nd year.
(117)	do., ۱۲۱۸	do. 1218 H.	do., year ۴۴	do. 44th year.
(118)	do., ۱۲۱۵	do. 1215 H.	do., year ۴۲	do. 42nd year.

(119)	شاه عالم ————— ۱۲۱ — باد شاه غاز ک سکه مبدار	Blessed coin of <u>Shāh 'Ālam</u> Bādshāh Ghāzī . 121(8)	مومن اباد ضرب فلوس ۴ (۴)	Mōminābād 44th year.
(120)	( شاه عالم ) باد شا (۸)	<u>Shāh 'Ālam</u> Bādshāh	زربب ضرب ۳۸	————— 38th year.
(121)	محمد اکبر ۱۲۲۱ باد شاه	Muḥammad Akbar 1221 H. Bādshāh	اکبر اباد Pistol (فلو) س احد	Akbarābād pistol fulūs 1st year.
(122)	محمد اکبر با ————— -----	Muḥammad Akbar Bā(dshāh)	سنه جلوس ضرب گوالیار	Gwāliār.
(123)	اکبر شاه ۱۲۲۲ فلوس	Falūs of Akbar <u>Shāh II.</u> 1222 H.	اباد جهان شاه احد ضرب	<u>Shāhjahānābād</u> 1st year.
(124)	do.	do.	do., but year ۲	do. 2nd year.
(125)	do. ۱۲۲۵	do. year 1225 H.	do., but S ۴	do. 4th year.
(126)	do. (۱۲)۲۶	do. year 1226 H.	do. and سنه ۶	do. 6th year.

## PLATE XXII.

(127)	شاه عالم شاه فلوس ۱۲۰۶	Fulūs of <u>Shāh</u> 'Ālam Shāh 1206 H.	( اباد ) جهان شاه ضرب ۳۴	<u>Shāhjahānābād</u> 34th year.
(128)	عالم شاه س	Fulūs 'Ālam <u>Shāh</u>	شاه جهان اباد ۳۲	do. 32nd year.

(129)	عالم (شا) ۶۰ (۱۲) هـ فلوس	do. year 1206 H.	do. ۳۳	do. 33rd year.
(130)	عالم شاه ۱۲۴ فلوس	do. year 124 for 1174	do. ۵۱	do. 1st year.
(131)	(عالم) شاه ۱۱۲۵ سنه	'Ālam Shāh 1125 H. ?!	do. ۳۳	do. 33rd year.
(132)	عالم شا ۱۲۰۸ هـ فلوس	Fulūs of 'Ālam Shāh 1208 H.	do. ۲۵	do. 35th year.
(133)	۱۲۱- د شاه عا	121- H.	اکبر اباد ضرب فلوس pistol	Akbarābād pistol fulūs.
(134)	do.	do.	do.	do.
(135)	۱۲۱۷ باد شا	1217 H.	— pistol fish	No mint pistol and fish.
(136)	عالم باد عاز		بندر (بن) ضرب ۲۷ سنه	Bindraban 27th year.
(137)	۱۲۱۱ شاه	1211 H.	Kitār in س of فلوس	Bhartpūr ?
(138)	شا (با) شاه غاز		ضرب Fish Trisūl	?

## PLATE XXIII.

(139)	الور فلوس ضرب	Fulūs of Alwar.	(۵۵) ثقت شصت نهمصد ۹۶۷ فی	7 60 900 967 H.
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(140)	کالانور فلوس ضرب	Kalānaur fulūs.	۳۷ شهر یور	37th Ilahī Shahrēwar (month).
(141)	شاه غاز جهان باد ش—(ا ۸)	Shāh Jahān Bādshāh Ghāzī	لکھنؤ (ضرب) ب فلوس	Lucknow Fulūs.
(142)	فلوس فتحپور	Fulūs of Fathpūr.	شش هشتاد نہصد	6 80 900 } 986 H.
(143)	۱۱۰۰ شاه باد شاه	1100 ? ! Shāh 'Alam Bādshāh Ghāzī	۱ انہ ضرب کلکتہ	One āna Calcutta.
	غاز جهاندہار شاہ فلوس ۱۱۲	Fulūs of Jahāndār Shāh	دارالملک ضرب کابل احد	Dāru-l-mulk Kābul 1st year.
(145)	محمد شاه باد شاہ (۸)	Muhammad Shāh Bādshāh.	ضرب (فلو) س ایلکچپور	Fulūs of Ēlicpūr.
(146)	بیدرگ یاگوف گ ف بیدردا گو	Fragment of ریگ تیغ و فتح و نصرت بے درنگ یافت از نانک گورو گویند سنگہ	لکھپب اباد ضرب ۴۰ ۴۷	Najībābād 47 or 40th year.
(147)	۱۲۰۶ — د شاه ک سکہ مبارک	1206 Blessed coin of .....	بندر بن ضرب فلوس	Bandrabān Fulūs.
(148)	شاه غا فلوس	Shāh 'Ālam fulūs	————— راج نگر	Mint not plain. "Current."
(149)	In hexagon اکبر	Akbar	۹۹۴	Nagar 994 H.
(150)	دارالضرب قلع اگرا	The Mint of the Fort Āgra	۹۳۶ فی تاریخ سنہ	Year date 936 H.

In all this long list of Mogul Coins there is not one that has been drawn before that I am aware of. Coins (1), (2), and (4) are four t̄ankē pieces of Akbar from the Aḥmadābād mint. (3) is a two t̄ankē piece of Salim Sh̄āh and (4) a four t̄ankē piece of the same prince. (6) is a half tanka of Akbar, and (7) is a full tanka. Going by weights, (8) is a quarter tanka, and (9) the 8th part of a tanka, (10) is another two t̄ankē piece of Akbar's. What (11), (12) and (13) were intended for I do not know. They look like novelties introduced by Jahāngīr in the beginning of his reign. We know that he upset the value of mohurs and rupees by increasing to Akbar's system.

The coins on Plate XIII. show other vagaries of Jahāngīr. (14) and (15) are struck on old Sūrī dāms. (14) shows this a little, but (15) plainly. (17) is a Qandahār coin and (18) is a Kābul one. Both have irregular weights. (19) is a Rawān (20) is a Rāij and (21) is a half rāij, from the Ajmīr, Āgra and Dehlī mints respectively. (14)-(21) are all from my collection now in the Lahore Museum. (22) is a lovely fulūs of Sh̄āh-jahān of the Bairāt mint. It is of the weight of a dām. (23) is also a fulūs of Sh̄āh-jahān, but its irregular weight shows that changes had commenced in the copper coinage. Both these coins were in the cabinet of General Sir Alexander Cunningham when I drew them. (24) and (25) are a Multān and a Lāhōr fulūs of Aurangzēb of various weights (25) being half of (24).

On Plate XIV. (26) and (27) are dāms of Sh̄āh-jahān from the Aḥmadābād mint. (28) and (30) are evidently half dāms. All are styled fulūs on the coins themselves. (31) is a strange coin of Akbar II. with the name of the Aḥmadābād mint on it. I obtained one like this in the Kāngra Valley in 1886. (32) is a dām of Jahāngīr's from the Sūrāt mint: (33) and (34) are dāms from the same mint in the time of Sh̄āh Jahān. (35) is evidently a fulūs of Rafī'u-d-darajāt's and (36) one of Muḥammad Sh̄āh's from the same mint. From all this it is evident that Mogul copper coins were not scarce either at Sūrāt or Aḥmadābād. (37) is a dām of Jahāngīr's from the Udaipūr mint, (38) is a copper coin of Sh̄āh-jahān from the Ujain mint conforming to the Mālwa currency in shape and weight.

On Plate XV. all the coins are of Aurangzēb except the last, (52) (39) and (40) are from the Sh̄āh-jahānābād mint and exhibit dates, (41)-(44) are from the mint at Multān, (45) and (46) are from Nārñōl. I have a lot of these and all are without dates except two I was fortunate enough to find while this paper was in progress. I give them on Plate VIII. — (93) and (94). They are both dated. (47) and (48) puzzle me. They are evidently Aurangzēb's coins, but I cannot read the mint; (49) is a Sūrāt coin, (50) one from Ḥaidarābād, as is also

I think (51). The date on (52) makes it an Ēlicpūr coin of Shāh 'Ālam I.

Plate XVI. opens with a Shōlāpūr fulūs of Aurangzēb, which is followed by (54) and (55) of the 5th year of Shāh 'Ālam I. from the same mint. (56) is an Aurangzēb fulūs from the Kulburga mint, (57)–(61) are our fulūs of different styles and weights from the Sūrāt mint of Aurangzēb. It will be noticed that (59) comes up to the dām standard and (60) is half a dām. The mint of (61) with its rupee inscription I have not been able to read, but (62) is from the Bijāpūr mint, (63) is a heavy coin of Muḥammad Shāh's from the Ēlicpūr mint. It is nearly the weight of a dām, (64) is probably of the same king and is from the same mint.

Plate XVII. deals also with the coins of Aurangzēb. (65) is of the Lucknow mint while (66) is from Akbarābād (Āgra), (67) and (68) are from Sūrāt, (69) is a small gold coin of Aurangzēb which came into my hands for a day when I was drawing this plate, (70) to (73) are all different varieties from the Lāhōr mint, (74) and (75) I assign to Bairāt, (76) is doubtful as to mint, and the mint name on (77) I have not yet made out. There is no doubt about the king who struck all these coins. The years tell us, and they help us to assign dateless coins by showing us the peculiar style of Aurangzēb's copper coins,—the letters are mixed up strangely but only on the copper coins of Aurangzēb in this style.

Plate XVIII. opens with four coins (78)–(81) of Farrukhsiyar. The mint of (81) may be Sūrāt. They all came to me from my Bombay friends Messrs. Malabarwalla and Kotwal. (82) is an Ēlicpūr coin, but I don't know of what king, (83) is a late modern coin from the same mint, (84) is a Bairāt coin of Akbar's but of irregular weight, (85) comes from Mailāpūr, the name of a part of the city of Madras. It is of the times of Aurangzēb. It belongs now to the Rev. J. E. Tracey, M.A., (86) is a unique coin of Muḥammad Shāh from the Shāhjahanābād mint. It is singular that whereas mohurs and rupees of this king from this mint are exceedingly common, this is the only copper coin of this king I have seen from this mint. From this I infer that the copper coinage of the Empire was so abundant there was no need for any more to be struck. (87) is a Kābul coin of Muḥammad Shāh: (88) is of the same king but from the Multān mint. The specimen I made this drawing from is the most beautiful and perfectly finished Mogul copper coin I know. (89) is from the Cuttack mint and is of the time of 'Ālamgīr Aurangzēb.

On Plate XIX. (90) is of the Hāfizābād mint and is dated the 6th year of 'Ālamgīr, but which of the 'Ālamgīrs I don't know. Of (91)

there is no doubt that it was struck at the end of the reign of Aurangzēb in Patna when the name had been changed to 'Azīmābād. (92) is a Kābul coin of the same Emperor, (93) and (94) are the two dated coins from the Nārṇōl mint. (95) is a Bairāt coin of Shāh Jahān bearing not his name but his title, Sāhib-i-Qirān Ṣānī. (96) is also a fulūs of Shāh Jahān, with a date, but not with the mint name on it. (97) must be a coin of Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī struck in Multān: but I think (98) is one of the Delhī king Aḥmad Shāh, struck in Peshāwur. (99) and (100) are two coins from the Lāhōr mint of 'Ālamgīr II, while (101) and (102) are from the Shāhjabānābād mint of the same Emperor as is seen from the dates they bear.

Plate XX. is the first plate of coins I drew for this paper which I intended should deal only with the copper coins of Shāh 'Ālam II. All the coins in this plate are of his time. Helpless though he was, the glamour of his name and titles was such that they were used not only by the East India Company on their issues from the Murshidābād, Benares, Sūrāt and Farrukhābād mints, but by Native States all over Northern India. Small mints were established in out-of-the-way places. Hence copper coins bearing fragments of the name and titles of Shāh 'Ālam II are exceedingly numerous. There are many with no mint name on them. I give some of these. Most of those I have drawn are given by reason of the mint names on them. (103) is from Jhānsī. (104) is from Dāmlā, a place not given in Hunter's Gazetteer of India. It is, however, in Fullarton's Gazetteer of the world stated to be "on the canal of 'Alī Mardān Khān, 25 miles W. N. W. of Sahāranpūr." This was confirmed by A. Phelan, Esq., Executive Engineer, Western Jumna Canal, who in answer to a note of mine most courteously informed me that "Dāmlā is a large ancient village lying on the right bank of the Western Jumna Canal" and that "Damla contains many Pathan families." I have seen one other copper coin from this Dāmlā mint: (105) comes from the Nāhan mint. I have seen other coins from this mint. On one was the name of Bahādur Shāh, Mulzim (servant) of Gīrvānyodh, Mahārāja of Nepāl. This was struck during the Gurkha occupation of Nāhan. Another bears the name of a rāja of Sirmūr, the state of which Nāhan is capital. This coin (105) differs from both those I have mentioned. I don't know what to make out of the mint on (106), but (107) is certainly from the Farrukhnagar mint and 108 is from Ḥusainābād, (109) is one type of Shāh 'Ālam's Akbarābād copper coins. On (103), (104) and (105) there is a figure to the *r.* or *l.* We see from this Akbarābād coin that a fish is intended by it. The fish standard was an emblem of royalty; hence coins bear the sign of the fish to show

their connexion with the Central Government.<sup>1</sup> It seems strange that the fish is found only on the coins of Shāh 'Ālam and in the arms of the kings of Lucknow. (110) is of the Islāmābād mint. This name belongs to several towns in India. I do not believe that this coin came from Chittagong, but from some town in the N.-W. Provinces. We read "Muttra changed its name to Islāmābād and was thus called in all official documents, as well as by the people." Elliot Vol. VII. p. 26. (111) is a strange coin. It is of Akbarābād and has on it J. W. H. John William Hessian was Commander of the Fort of Āgra. He died in 1803, the year the English took the Fort. He had been a soldier of fortune. There is a very good sketch of his life in Compton's book on Military Adventurers in India. (112) I took this coin to be one of Monghīr, but I fancy I am mistaken. From the Najibābād mints both (113) and (114) were issued. On the smaller size the fish is often represented as standing up and not as here lying to the *r*.

Plate XXI.—(115)–(118) are coins of two sizes from the Sahāranpūr mint in the latter part of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II. (119) was produced in the Mominābād mint, but I cannot say what the mint name is on (120). Coins (121)–(126) are of Akbar II. (121) has the name of the Akbarābād mint on it and the pistol. (122) was struck in Gwālīār. The sword, with its point over the ج of جلوس is a peculiarity of this coin. Coins with the sword in that position are very common, but coins bearing the mint name گوالیار are very rare. (123)–(126) were struck in Shāhjahānābād. They are about the same in weight as the rupees of Akbar II. (125) is peculiar since it has an English letter S instead of the Arabic word سنه on it for year. (126) reverts to the use of سنه.

Plate XXII.—The upper half of this plate contains six coins of Shāh 'Ālam II all from the Shāhjahānābād mint. All have the fish on them except (127), (130) has a date on it ۱۲۴ which must be intended for ۱۱۷۴ as the regnal year is 1. I think ۱ and ۷ have been inadvertently joined together. The date on (131) is certainly 1125 though the regnal year is 33. 1125 would make the coin one of Farrukhsiyar. Pistol pice of Shāh 'Ālam II, are shown in coins (133)–(135), the two first being from the Akbarābād mint. (136) is a fine specimen of a coin of Shāh 'Ālam II from the Bindraban mint. There is a different specimen with a fish on it, in Plate XII (147) from the same mint. There is no mint at all on (137) but we cannot be far wrong if we assign it to Bhartpūr, the symbol of that place being the kitār which occupies the field of the reverse. The symbols on (138) a trisūl and standing fish, belong to

<sup>1</sup> [It may be worth mentioning that the sign manual of the great Darbhanga Rāj is a fish (*mahi*). Ed.]

some town I am not acquainted with. Both (137) and (138) are coins of Shāh 'Ālam II.

Plate XXIII. — The coins on this plate are a miscellaneous lot with which I became acquainted during the time I was drawing the other plates. (139) is an early dām of Akbar's from the Alwar mint. (140) is the only dām of the Kalānaur mint that I have ever seen.<sup>1</sup> I got it in Ludīāna. Kalānaur was one of Akbar's copper mints and it was the place where he was crowned. (141) is a rare dām of Shāh Jahān from the Lucknow mint. Lucknow was a mint of Shēr Shāh's, Akbar's and other Mogul Emperors. (142) is the smallest copper coin I have seen from the Fathpūr Sikrī mint. It is the eighth of a dām of Akbar. I do not know what to make out of (143). It is a Calcutta mint one-anna piece. It seems to bear the date 1100 H. but the two dots may belong to the ش of Shāh. It was struck by the East India Company. It is the only one I have ever seen and is in the Society's own collection. I obtained (144), a fine coin of Jahāndār Shāh from the Kābul mint, at the beginning of this month. (145) is a good specimen of the coins from the Ēlicpūr mint in the time of Muḥammad Shāh. One of the most curious coins in this paper is (146). It has on it fragments of the couplet on Sikh rupees on one side, and on the other the name of the Najibābād mint, with its standing fish and the year of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II. It must have been struck when the Sikhs were in power in the Dūāb. I have one with the same Sikh fragments on but struck in Jaipūr. The legends on (148) are not full enough to enable me to give the mint. They only tell us that the coin is one of Shāh 'Ālam II. The use of راج in a circle is peculiar. I have a second specimen half the weight of this. (149) has been a puzzle to me for a long time. The date on it is ۹۹۴۰. This confirms my reading of اکبر on the other side. I make out the mint to be Nagar نگر but I know nothing about it. As I have no coin of Bābar in this paper on Mogul copper coins, I thought I would finish off with (150) which is a fine specimen from the mint in the Fort of Āgra in 936 H. I ought to have given on a thirteenth plate the coins in bronze of Humāyūn. They are from the Āgra mint as Dāru-l-khilāfat, Dāru-l-amān, Dāru-l-'adl and Qilā-i-Āgra Dāru-z-ḡarḡ: from the Dāru-l-mulk Ḥaḡrat Delhī mint; Dāru-l-khilāfat Lāhōr; Mandū; Shahr-i-Mukarram Campānīr, and Dāru-z-ḡarḡ Khitta-i-Mutabarrak Jaunpūr mints. But some of these have already been edited and drawn.

One thing has been prominently brought before us, the thorough jumble in which the copper coinage of the Moguls was. It must be

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Vost says he has another.

remembered that before the advent of the copper coinage of the East India Company, the coins we have been describing were current in the country. But besides these there were what are now called Mansūri pice also current. These are still to the fore in many Native towns. They are simply uncoined lumps of copper. It was time one great power rose in India to give the Empire a uniform coinage, one that would enable India to be an empire where extensive commerce could be carried on.

We have not seen the names of many mints. We will put them down all together here:—Aḥmadābād, Agra, Bairāt, Qandahār, Kābul, Ajmīr, Dehlī, Patna, Multān, Lāhōr, Sūrāt, Udaipūr, Ujain, Shāhjahānābād, Nārṅol, Ḥaidarābād, Shōlāpūr, Kulburga, Bījāpūr, Ēlicpūr, Lucknow, Akbarābād, Mailāpūr, Cuttack, Ḥafizabad, ‘Azīmābād, Peshāwūr, Jhānsī, Dāmlā, Nāhan, Farrukhnagar, Ḥusainābād, Najībād, Sahāranpūr, Mōminābād, Gwāliyār, Bindraban, Bharṭpūr, Alwar, Kalānaur, Fatḥpūr, Calcutta and Nagar. These are 42 in number. There were several I could not make out. These raise the numbers to about 50. We know from catalogues lately published that there are many other copper coins of the Moguls from other mints. These mints show that during the time of the Mogul Empire Copper Coins were struck all over India from Cuttack and Calcutta in the East to Kābul and Qandahār in the West, from Peshawur in the north to Ḥaidarābād, Shōlāpūr and Mailāpūr in the South.

Of course the subject of the Copper Coins of the Moguls has not been a matter of study for a long time. My paper on Copper Coins of Akbar, published in this *Journal* in 1880, drew attention to it. Mr. E. E. Oliver followed with an excellent paper on coins from one odd find made by him in one of his official tours. In 1885 I gave “Some more Copper Coins of Akbar” in this *Journal*. In 1890 I wrote a paper for the *Indian Antiquary* on “Rare Copper Coins of Akbar.” In the “Catalogue of Mogul and Sūrī coins purchased by the Panjāb Government from me, and now in the Lahore Museum,” I gave 485 Mogul Copper Coins. There are unfortunately no plates in that catalogue. I have not indented on the coins in the Lāhore Museum extensively in order to give the coins in this paper. Some of Jahāngīr, Muḥammad Shāh and ‘Ālamgīr I and II and of Akbar II, I wanted to give and I obtained the loan of them.

There is still an open field for the numismatic student. The bāzārs of India can now be reached by railway. The exertions of my esteemed correspondents in Aḥmadābād, Bombay and Poona have shown me that in Western India alone we have an enormous field open to us. In a letter from my friend Dr. Vost, he says that he has made several

discoveries of new things of Akbar's. The conviction is borne upon me that Akbar coined so very extensively that there was not much need for his successors to do much towards supplying a copper currency. We have seen however that coins of Jahāngīr, Shahjahān, Aurangzēb, Shāh 'Ālam I, Jahāndār Shāh, Farrukhsiyar, Rafī'u-d-darajāt, Muḥammad Shāh, Aḥmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II, Shāh 'Ālam II, and Akbar II, are known. Jahāngīr's copper coins are very plentiful in Aḥmadābad, Aurangzēb's abound in the Panjāb bāzārs. Of such kings as Jahāndār Shāh and Rafī'u-d-darajāt we cannot expect many coins in copper. But I know that my esteemed friend Mr. King of Peshāwar has a beautiful duplicate of Jahāndār from the Kābul mint and one of Rafī'u-d-darajāt from the Ēlicpūr mint.

Now that Indian numismatists have begun to work at the Copper Coins of the Mogul Empire, they will, I doubt not, bearing in mind that the copper coins were the currency of the masses, accumulate much information. I am a fixture in Amritsar, too poor to travel and hence my discoveries are *nil*. But I am certain that as yet we are only on the shore of the ocean. There is much more in store for us than what we have found cast up on the strand. We must dive deep down and we shall be rewarded far beyond what we have as yet dreamt of. I commend the subject to my fellow workers.

In conclusion I must apologize for the utter want of order in the coins given in the plates. I cannot get coins to come to me in order. One friend sends me one lot, another a second: I go to the bāzār and perhaps fish up one or two more. A dealer drops in and I obtain from him at a ruinous price a specimen or two. When the coins are in my hands I draw them. My time is pretty fully occupied and I cannot redraw them. Hence I am compelled to give the coins in the order in which I obtain them. It is gratifying to me to know that my past efforts have been appreciated. I trust that with all its faults this paper may be of some use and at any rate help to deepen the interest felt in the subject of the Copper Coinage of the Moguls—the coinage in use by the masses of a vast Empire for about three centuries.